

# The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1880.

日五初月八年辰庚

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 80, Cornhill. GORDON & GUTHRIE, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Bailey, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 180 & 184, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSNY, 18, Rue Montevideo, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 138, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GUTHRIE, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally:—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Singapore. C. HEINSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—MORRISON & Co., A. DE MELLO & Co., SOLOMON, CAMPBELL & Co., AMOY, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., FOOCHOW, HEDGES & Co., SHANGHAI, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000. RESERVE FUND, £100,000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH IN HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

WILLIAM FORREST, Manager.

Hongkong, May 10, 1880.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £5,000,000. RESERVE FUND, £1,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Hon. W. KESWICK.

Deputy Chairman—A. McIVER, Esq.

ADOLF ANDER, Esq. H. DE C. FORBES, Esq. E. R. BRIDGES, Esq. H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. F. D. SLESSOR, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGERS.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Office of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, August 16, 1880.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th April, 1863.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000. RESERVE FUND, £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergère, PARIS.

AGENTS AND BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOULOGNE, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLES, BORNEO, HONGKONG, LYONS, CANTON, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW, NANTES, HANKOW, HONGKONG.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

R. G. VOUILLERMONT, Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

## Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3 1/2 per Annum.

" 6 " " 4 " "

" 12 " " 5 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

## Notices of Firms.

VICTORIA FOUNDRY.

WE, the Undersigned, having purchased the Lease and Plant of the above FOUNDRY and ENGINEERING WORKS, intend carrying on BUSINESS as ENGINEERS, IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, &c., from this Date under the Style and Title of "FENWICK, MORRISON & Co."

GEO. FENWICK, ROBT. MORRISON.

Victoria Foundry, Wanchai, Hongkong, June 14, 1880.

## For Sale.

FOR SALE.

MULLER FERRER'S CELEBRATED OLD BRANDY, in Cases of 1 dozen Qts.

Apply to HESSE & Co., Sole Agents.

Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1880.

FOR SALE.

MUNTZ PATENT YELLOW METAL SHEATHING, all Sizes;

AND COMPOSITION NAILS, in Lots to Suit Purchasers.

G. R. LAMBERT, Peddler's Wharf Buildings.

Hongkong, July 23, 1880.

FOR SALE.

J. L. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, Quarts, £16 per doz. Case.

Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Hongkong, February 2, 1880.

NOW READY.

PRICE, \$1.00.

"COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW," By E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH at Shanghai and Hongkong, at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, and at the China Mail Office.

Hongkong, December 6, 1879.

JAPAN SELTZER WATER MANUFACTURED BY J. LLEWELLYN & Co.

J. LLEWELLYN & Co. JAPAN SPRING WATER AT THEIR FACTORY, Shanghai.

Agents in Hongkong:—MORRISON LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, July 31, 1880.

WASHINGTON BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR AND GROUND FLOOR of House No. 4, Praya East (known as the BURN HOUSE); Possession on the 1st of October.

Apply to MEYER & Co., Hongkong, September 2, 1880.

TO LET.

NO. 8, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, containing EIGHT ROOMS and OUT-HOUSES.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Hongkong, August 16, 1880.

TO LET.

GOAL GODOWNS—TO LET.

BURROWS' GODOWNS, Nos. 43, 56A and 59A, PRAYA EAST, with Private WELLS.

THE GODOWNS, Nos. 111, 111A and 113, WANCHAI ROAD.

Apply to SIEMSEN & Co., Hongkong, June 15, 1880.

## For Sale.

KELLY & WALSH.

HAVE just Received the following NEW & IMPORTANT BOOKS.

"La Conquête du Ton-Kin," Du plus, 80 cts.

"La Province Chinoise du Yun-Nan," 2 vols., 80 cts.

"Histoire de Relations de la Chine avec l'Annam," 2 vols., 80 cts.

"Spor's Engineers' and Contractors' Prices 1880-81," 2.50

"The Engineers and Merchants' Drawing Book," compiled from the works of Le Blanc & Armstrong, 5.00

"The Revised English Bible," 2.00

"Sewers and Drains for Populous Districts," 8.00

"Dr. Farrar's 'Eternal Hope,'" 2.50

"Choke Bore Guns," Green, 2.00

"Ainley's 'Engineers' Guide,' new edition, 1.00

"Home Nursing," 1.00

Hongkong, August 27, 1880.

## NOTICE.

MONSIEUR DEVILLE, Manufacturer of Chemical Products,

67, Faubourg St. Denis, Paris, has the honor to announce to the Public that the following Articles of the utmost utility in every household, and of which he is Inventor and Sole Manufacturer, are to be obtained in Hongkong from the undermentioned Firms.

## L'ARGENTINE DEVILLE.

This celebrated liquid, which is guaranteed to be a solution of pure silver, is the only composition whereby articles of brass, copper, and all kinds of plated goods can be silvered without the aid of the electric battery.

## DEVILLE'S RENOVATOR.

For restoring instantaneously all kinds of varnished and polished furniture without distinction of color, Billiard Tables, Pianos, Sewing Machines, Iron Bustards, Carriages, and Patent Leather, and when used on Fixtures or Dry Goods Stores, will be found efficacious in preventing ants eating the wood and goods.

## DEVILLE'S GUTTA PERCHA OIL.

For Harness, Carriage Covers, Hunting Boots, and to renew the brilliancy of Morocco leather of blue, green, black or any dark color, without altering the color, and to prevent Boils, &c., being eaten by insects and rendering the leather soft and waterproof.

ON SALE by—MESSRS LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., SAYLE & Co., and KRUSE & Co.

Hongkong, September 6, 1880.

## To Let.

TWO HOUSES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of the TEMPERANCE LANE, &c., &c.

THE DWELLING HOUSES—Nos. 31 and 33, WELLINGTON STREET, OFFICES in CLUB CHAMBERS, now in the occupation of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., with Strong Room attached; also other OFFICES and CHAMBERS in the same Building.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Hongkong, August 14, 1880.

## TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT No. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to MEYER & Co., Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

## Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ELEGANT ENGLISH AND AMERICAN-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OILS PAINTING, ENGRAVINGS, OLEOGRAPHY, GLASS-WARE, PLATED WARE, PIANO, &c., &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY, the 18th September, 1880, at 2 p.m., at No. 9, Gage Street,—

The whole of the ELEGANT ENGLISH and AMERICAN-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising—

American-made Solid Walnut Velvet-covered Drawing-room Suite.

English-made Walnut Rep-covered Drawing-room Suite, Marble-top Centre Table, Walnut Card Tables, Chimney Glasses, Statuettes, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Oleographs, Vases, Ornaments, Brussels Carpets and Hearth Rugs.

English-made Oak Dining-room Furniture, comprising—Telescope Dining Table, Sideboard with Glass, Morocco-covered Couch and Chairs.

English-made Walnut Cheffonier with Glass.

Dinner, Dessert and Tea Sets, Cutlery, Glass and Plated Ware.

American-made Walnut Double Bedstead, Lady's Wardrobe, English-made Walnut Bureau with Glass, and Davenport.

Blue and Green Rep-covered Bedroom Suits.

A Cottage Piano, by Collard and Collard.

Two Handsome Musical Boxes.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after Friday, the 17th Instant.

Terms of Sale.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Sept. 7, 1880.

## DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS, now on a visit to Shanghai, will return to Hongkong early in the Winter as usual.

Hongkong, April 1, 1880.

## Intimations.

CHAS. J. GAUFF & Co., CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.

Have been appointed Sole Agents for VICTORIA and SON'S CELEBRATED MARINE GLASSES, OPERA GLASSES, and TELESCOPES.

Hongkong, September 4, 1880.

## SAILORS' HOME.

ANY Cast-off Clothing, Books, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sailors' Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

## Notices to Consignees.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *London Castle*, MARSHALL, Commander, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo, including C-geo per steamer *Trinidad*, from New York, are hereby informed that all Goods—with the exception of Opium—are being landed, at their risk, into the Godowns of the Undersigned at Wanchai, whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before 6 p.m. To-day.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 10th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMS, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 3, 1880.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Euphrates*, Capt. M. O'NEILL, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside. Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer will be at once landed and stored at their risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented before the 11th Instant, or they will not be recognized.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 4, 1880.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN SHIP "SAN JOAQUIN," FROM ANTWERP.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 9, 1880.

## AMERICAN SHIP "CORA," FROM ANTWERP.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 20, 1880.

## NOTICE.

2001/2500, 500 Boxes WIN. DOW GLASS.

2501/3000, 500 Boxes WIN. DOW GLASS.

Shipped by STEINMANN & LUDWIG.

CONSIGNEES of the above-named Cargo are hereby informed that their Bills of Goods have been landed and stored, and are now lying at their risk and expense, unsecured against Fire, in the Godowns of the Undersigned.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 24, 1880.

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex Oms.

M N 4500/51, Mr Paul Mignard, 2 cases EDC; Cognac, from Marseilles.

Ex Porto.

J (in diamond), No. 8, 18/14, Order, 2 cases Flammé, &c., from London.

QT (in diamond), 41/42, Order, 2 cases Perfumes, &c., from London.

HS 1891/95, Order, 5 cases Colours, from Marseilles.

HS 1870/74, Order, 5 cases Colours, from Marseilles.

HS 1864/68, Order, 2 cases Colours, from Marseilles.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, September 6, 1880.

## Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship "Thornhill," WALKER, Commander, will be despatched for the above Port, on the 10th Proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 28, 1880.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Co's Steamship "Despatch," Capt. THOS. PERRY, will be despatched on or about the 10th Proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, August 25, 1880.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship "Succ," Capt. J. D. EATON, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 11th Inst., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 3, 1880.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship "Arratoon Apar," Capt. A. B. MACGAVISH, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 11th Inst., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 3, 1880.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.

(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for CHEFOO, NEWCHANG, TIEN-TSIN, HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTSE.)

The Co's Steamship "Triton," Capt. H. JONES, will be despatched on or about the 11th Instant.



## For Sale.

**MacEwen, FRICKEL & Co.**  
HAVE JUST RECEIVED  
FOR THE SPORTING SEASON  
FOWLING PIECES.  
An Invoice of  
Messrs P. WHEATLEY 12-bore BREACH LOADING  
CENTRAL FIRE GUNS.  
Messrs WARD & SONS 12-bore CENTRAL  
FIRE BREACH LOADING HAMMERS  
AND SELF-COOKING GUNS.  
GREEN CARTRIDGE CASES.  
HARD AND SOFT WADES.

THE following Additional STOCK of  
BOOKS,  
— For Sale —  
USEFUL, INTERESTING & AMUSING.

"Reading in English Literature."  
"Principles of Education."  
"History of English Language and Literature."  
"Biography Exemplary."  
"English Grammar and Composition."  
DRAWING BOOKS.  
COPY BOOKS.  
PRIMER ATLAS.  
SCHOOL ATLAS.  
"Physical Geography."  
"Leading Events in English History."  
"Historical Questions and Answers."  
"Algebra Theoretical and Practical," with  
Key.

"Algebra Exercises and Problems."  
"Explicit Euclid and Key."  
"Inorganic Chemistry."  
"Practical Chemistry."  
"Electricity," by Dr. Ferguson.  
"Vegetable Physiology."  
"Animal Physiology."  
"Elementary Mechanics."  
"Sound."  
"Sketches of Animal Life."  
"Book of Days," 2 Vols.  
"Analogy of Religion."  
"Chambers' Information for the People," 6 Vols.  
"Chambers' Miscellany," 10 Vols.  
"Chambers' Papers for the People," 6 Vols.  
"Readers' Book of Allusions."  
"Balzac's 'The Comedie Humaine.'"  
"Our English Summers."  
"As Pretty as a Picture."  
"Beautiful Pictures," 2 Vols.  
"Bible's 'Etchings.'"  
"Observations on Popular Antiquities."  
"Barter's Select Works."  
"Colman's 'Humorous Works.'"  
"Fairholt's 'Tobacco.'"  
"German Popular Stories."  
"Golden Treasury of Thought."  
"The House of Life."  
"Jennings' 'Rosters.'"  
"Lamb's 'Complete Works.'"  
"Longfellow's 'Poetical Works.'"  
"Practical Notes on Wine."  
"Evolution of Human Race."  
"The Lady's Guide."  
"The Indian Meal Book."  
"Manual of Practical Anatomy."  
"Observation on Treatment of Ulcers."  
"Domestic Medicine."  
"Domestic Management."  
"The Metals used in Construction."  
"Shakespeare's 'Complete Works.'"  
"English Spelling and Spelling Rules."  
"English Inflected Words."  
"Gulliver's 'Travels.'"  
"Burns' 'Complete Works.'"  
"Punctuation."  
"Things a Lady would like to Know."  
"Oleologia."  
"Josephus' 'Complete Works.'"  
"Bryant's 'Complete Works.'"  
"Nature Pictures."  
"Other Men's Minds."  
"The Modern Playmate."  
"Home Book for Young Ladies."  
"Townsend's 'Manual of Dates.'"  
"Flora Symbolica."  
"Humorous Sketches."  
"Aunt Louisa's 'Birthday Book.'"  
"Aunt Louisa's 'Favorite Toy Book.'"  
"Aunt Louisa's 'Keepsake.'"  
"Aunt Louisa's 'London Picture Book.'"  
"Zoological Gardens."  
"Choice Present."  
"Lear's 'Book of Nonsense.'"  
"Army and Navy Drolleries."  
"Old Pictures in New Frames."  
"Grimm's 'Tales and Stories.'"  
"The Broad Broad Ocean."  
"Anderson's 'Fairy Tales.'"  
"Treasury of the Earth."  
"Pepp's 'Diary and Correspondence.'"  
"Abbey, Castles, and Halls of England."  
"Shorland's 'Complete Works.'"  
"Johnson's 'Lives of the Poets.'"  
"Book of Authors."  
"Evelyn's 'Diary and Correspondence.'"  
"A Century of Anecdotes."  
"Pope's Homer's 'Iliad and Odyssey.'"  
"Rosa."  
"Carpenters' 'Popular Education.'"  
"Best of Everything."  
"Manners and Tone of Good Society."  
"Society Small Talk."  
"How We are Governed."  
"Illustrated Birthday Motto Book."  
"Half Hours," 2 Vols.  
"Half Hours of English History."  
"Warne's 'Model Crocker.'"  
"The Modern Householder."  
"Home Doting."  
"Domestic Medicine and Surgery."  
"The Obedient Classics."  
"The Companion Library."  
"Notable Novels."  
"Twain's 'Choice Works.'"  
"The Art of Amusing."  
"The Merry Circle."  
"Magic no Mystery."  
"Hanky Panky."  
"Secret Out."  
"Westropp's 'Book of Pottery.'"  
"Baker's 'Clouds in the East.'"  
"Architectural Styles."  
"History of Advertising."  
"Birthday Gift Books."  
"Partisan Life with Mosby."  
"Williams' 'Middle Kingdom.'"  
"Hawley's 'Engineer's Pocket Book.'"  
"Rusby's 'Philosophy of the Human Voice.'"  
"Cowan's 'Curious Facts of Insects.'"  
"Franklin Square Library."  
"Harpers' 'Half-hour' Series."  
"Seaside Library."  
"Notable Novels."  
"Tudor's 'Novels and Dictionaries.'"  
&c. &c.

Hongkong, September 2, 1880.

## Mails.

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.  
STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
POINT DE GALLE,  
ADEN, SUERZ, ISMAILIA, PORT  
SAID, NAPLES, AND  
MARSEILLES;  
ALSO,  
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA  
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON MONDAY, the 13th day of September, 1880, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *ANADYR*, Commandant DUBIER, with MAILED PASSENGERS, FREIGHT, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above place.  
Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.  
Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 12th September, 1880. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)  
Contents and value of Packages are required.  
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.  
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, August 31, 1880. sc13

THE S. S. *NIGATA MARU*, Captain WALKER, due here on or about the 13th instant, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 18th September, at Daylight.  
Cargo received on board and Parcels at the Office up to 5 p.m. of 17th September. No Bill of Lading signed under \$2 Freight.  
All Claims must be settled on board before delivery is taken, otherwise they will not be recognized.  
RATES OF PASSAGE.  
To Kobe, Cabin \$50. Steerage \$15.  
YOKOHAMA Do. \$75. Do. 20.  
NAGASAKI Do. \$75. Do. 20.  
A Reduction is made on RETURN CABIN Passages.  
CARGO and PASSENGERS for Nagasaki will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail Steamer at Kobe.  
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office, No. 50A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
Hongkong, September 4, 1880. sc18

THE S. S. *NIGATA MARU*, Captain WALKER, due here on or about the 13th instant, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 18th September, at Daylight.  
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## Insurances.

LONDON & STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE  
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.  
BRIEFED TO CALLED THE  
STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.  
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to issue  
Policies covering FIRE RISKS at  
Current Rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, August 26, 1880.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.  
HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

Position of the Company at the close of the  
last financial year, the 30th April, 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000 00  
CAPITAL PAID-UP.....\$800,000 00  
RESERVE FUND.....\$425,000 00  
BALANCE UNDIVIDED.....\$70,278 43  
DIVIDEND PAID TO SHAREHOLDERS.....20% per annum.

HOLDERS OF POLICIES OF INSURANCE  
OF BUSINESS, 25% on the amount  
of their Contributions.

THE Company grants Policies on MARINE  
RISKS to all parts of the World, payable  
at any of its Agents.



Sir Hercules Robinson would therefore seem to have only the £5000 Governor's salary and £750 in lieu of a Government House. The salary attached to the Governorship of New Zealand is £5000 and there are allowances of £2500. Probably some special arrangement will be made in view of the special ability required at the Cape of Good Hope at the present time. The position, in view of recent events, is a most responsible one, and the emolument paid by the Colonial Office to Sir Hercules is of considerable import.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SWORN BROKERS.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL." September 9th. Sir,—Considering the great commercial importance of this Colony, it seems to me astonishing that the influential body of Brokers who transact such an extensive portion of the business coming to this port, do not apply to the Government to introduce some local ordinance by which members of the profession could become sworn Brokers. It may be said, there is already the Courts to apply to. But to this I reply that the technicalities of the law have favoured transactions in the past that would not for a moment have been brought before a board of sworn Brokers, who had power to strike a defunct member of the profession. H. K. the Governor would find some addition would be added to the income of this Colony by conferring the privilege of being sworn; besides which such a law would receive the hearty support of the profession and equally so of the public. I hope this may lead to others expressing their views on this subject.

SCRUTATOR.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Choy.) Thursday, Sept. 9.

LARCENY ON BOARD SHIP.

Pang Akai, a carpenter, was charged with stealing one pillow-box, \$30 in money and sundry articles of clothing on board the British steamer *Telmachus* at sea on the 7th of September last. He was formerly a hawker in Penang and was a passenger by the British steamer *Telmachus*, which vessel arrived here last night; that the prisoner and another man slept in the same place during the voyage, and that at about 2 a.m. on the 7th instant he left his place for a short time and on his return he missed the pillow-box and contents. When he left the place the prisoner was there, but on his return he was not. He immediately reported the loss to the Captain of the vessel, and in consequence of this report the prisoner was locked up the next morning. The total value of the articles and money lost was about \$105. Wan Atun stated that he was a passenger by the steamer *Telmachus* and that at 2 a.m. on the morning of the 7th instant, when first witness was on deck, he saw the prisoner carry away a pillow-box. There were two pillow-boxes, one of which belonged to the prisoner and the other to the first witness. The pillow-box that prisoner took away was not the prisoner's but the first witness's. The defendant stated in his defence that he did not sleep in the same place as the complainant and that he did not take the pillow-box. Complainant and prisoner both deposing that the case was actually dealt with by the Magistrate and the prisoner was released after months' imprisonment with hard labour.

MORE PAK KOP PUI LOTTERIES.

Wong Chuan Ng, Li An and Hu Ahu were arrested by Inspector Perry on a warrant charged with keeping a house for dealing in Lottery tickets. The second defendant having pleaded guilty, he was fined \$100, in default of payment, he was committed to gaol for three months with hard labour. Inspector Perry then withdrew his charge against the other two prisoners, and they were discharged.

ANATHEMIZING BARBERS.

Mok Aving, a barber, was charged with anathematizing a pair of earrings from the ears of one Fan Ahn, a married woman, in the streets. Prisoner on pleading guilty was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

FAN AN.

The case in which Fan An was charged on the 6th instant with permitting *Yan Sen* to be carried on in his house No. 21 Gilman Street, was again brought up, and the defendant was fined \$100, or three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

LARCENY.

Two men, Cheung Ahong and Lam Ann, were charged with stealing a pair of trousers value \$3.20 on the 7th, the property of a painter. The first prisoner was discharged for want of proof; the second, who had been three times previously convicted, was ordered to find security in \$50 to be of good behaviour for three months, in default, to be committed for one month.

(Before the Hon. Mr. S. J. Trenchard.)

DANGEROUS GOODS.

Ka Atak was charged with exporting Ka-rodine oil for sale without a licence, the case, stating the description of the goods with the word "Dangerous," and with the addition of the name and address of the vendor as required by Ord. 8 of 1875, sec. 2, cl. (b). The case was proved by the fifth Constable. The tin contained one pound of oil. The tin was not sealed, but corked. Defendant was fined \$5, in default, 14 days' imprisonment with hard labour; the Ka-rodine to be forfeited.

ASSAULTING A CONSTABLE.

Chan Atuk and Yun Ah-oy, two men, were charged with assaulting Constable Zehn, P. O. 623, in the execution of his duty. The Constable had come upon a body of men gambling, and seized the 1st defendant who caught him by the collar, struck him on the back and struggled with him. He cried out "save life," when the Constable was bringing this man to the office, a crowd followed calling out "kill him." The second defendant was one of the ring-leaders of those who created the disturbance, and he was apprehended by another Constable.

The first prisoner was fined \$10, alternative 10 days; the second \$20 or a month.

A good story is told of General Buller's sarcastic remark upon a Massachusetts Judge, who was leaving for a ruling favourable to a case he was defending in court. The judge got out of patience at last, and somewhat testily exclaimed, "Mr. Butler, what do you think I sit here for?" The General quietly shrugged his shoulders, and replied, "The Court has got me now."

LATEST INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

The following Indian and other telegrams to hand to-day are later or fuller than those that have been published here up to date:—

LONDON AND CONTINENTAL TELEGRAMS.

Cairo, Aug. 17.—In the House of Commons last night the Employer's Liability Bill was read the third time.

London, Aug. 18.—Mr. Foster has started for Ireland to enquire if there are any necessity for introducing coercive measures.

Constantinople, Aug. 18.—The Minister of Police has been dismissed in consequence of his fanaticism.

London, Aug. 18.—The report that barrels of gunpowder had been found in a railway tunnel at Cork turns out to be a hoax.

In the House of Commons last night Lord Hartington submitted the Indian Budget, the Lordship after entering into details of revenue and expenditure said he was not sanguine that any changes in the civil branch of Government would effect saving of expenditure, and after a strain of Afghan war the army required a considerable increase of expenditure. Policy of creating famine fund had failed because it was necessary to borrow the £450,000 which had been set aside for it. Lord Ripon considered that the time had arrived to make a new departure in Indian Finance; at present at least it was impossible to repeat the License Tax. Error which had occurred in estimating war expenses a somewhat faulty method of keeping accounts; 6,000,000 was estimated of war for three years, but 2,500,000; 3,500,000 and 3,500,000, that was each year successively, during 1,000,000 increased profits from Railways and telegraphs and adding 4,000,000 for cost of frontier railway; total war expenses amount to 18,000,000 after deducting surplus amounting to 11,000,000; deficit is 7,000,000. Lord Hartington then said that the statement accused the late Government with negligence bordering on blindness in accepting estimates of war and with reckless determination to underestimate its difficulties; he further said that recent events in Candahar were not contemplated when arriving at the above calculation, but Indian Government could raise a loan if necessary. It was however not intended to add permanently to the debt of India and any assistance rendered from the Indian Treasury this year would be temporary. No definite proposal on the subject would be made until it is accurately known what will be the absolute total of war expenses. Pecuniary aid will not be given as charity to India, but from principle and with a view to interfere with India's financial independence. Mr. Othway moved that reduction in Indian expenditure should be made. Mr. Stanhope defended the late Government against strictures of Lord Hartington in trusting Estimates of Indian Government and said the agreement of the late Government was to let the Imperial Government share war expenses would justify exemption of India from bearing any portion of it. Mr. Fawcett urged the appointment of strong committee to oversee working of Indian Act 1858, when first witness was on the subject of the Indian Council in London. Mr. Othway's motion was ultimately withdrawn and an adjournment agreed to.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 10.—General Kaufman left Tashkent on the 7th instant to inspect the Kishinev frontier and to inspect the troops at Alga.

London, Aug. 12.—The interview of the Emperors of Germany and Austria which took place at Ischl yesterday is considered conducive to peace.

The Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Connaught, and Sir Charles Wolsey will attend the autumn manoeuvres of the German army.

London, Aug. 12.—In the House of Commons this evening, the Secretary of State for India in reply to a question, said that the Indian Government would institute an enquiry into the recent disaster at Kandahar. His lordship also said that it would be desirable after the conclusion of the war to consider the question relating to the improvement of the organization of the troops, and the number of men of which it should consist.

Constantinople, Aug. 12.—The Porte is now so vacillating that instead of Abdoull Pasha, Minister of War, Riza Bey, Governor of Constantinople, supported by a large number of troops, is ordered to hasten to endeavour to execute the terms of the convention, in case of failure to obtain the surrender of Dulejoo.

London, Aug. 13.—Medal is granted for the Zulu War.

Parliament is expected to be prorogued on September 11th.

London, Aug. 17.—The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph which states that for some time past large quantities of pirated material intended to excite Mussulmans in India against the British Government has been sent from Constantinople to India. There are indications that it has been prepared and forwarded with the knowledge of the Porte.

Further official correspondence on the subject of the Afghan war expenses has been received from the Viceroy telegraphed to Lord Hartington on July 20th as follows:—The estimate of expenditure was 15,000,000 pounds which was based on the actual treasury issue up to end of June last; assuming that the evacuation of the Northern territory of Afghanistan will be completed by the end of October and that the present rate of actual expenditure will be continued 2,000,000 more will remain to cover the estimated expenditure up to end of March next, including batta granted to the troops.

Cairo, Aug. 17.—The Nile is rising rapidly, precautionary measures have been taken to prevent an inundation.

London, Aug. 17.—In the House of Lords this evening, Lord Northbrook said that the Government did not intend to suspend of his appointment to Governorship of Madras on the Duke of Buckingham retiring, but the question of substitution of Lieutenant-Governors for Madras and Bombay is worthy of future consideration. In the House of Commons this evening Lord Hartington said that it was not intended to increase the Indian debt if it could be avoided, assistance, however, from the Imperial Treasury was necessary to defray the Afghan War expenses.

ATGHAN NEWS.

Alakabad, Aug. 12.—The case of Maitland vs. Beresford has been dismissed, the words spoken being held privileged as being in answer to a question by a friend; such party is to pay his own costs.

Alakabad, Aug. 14.—The latest from Kabul is that immediately after the recent interview the Amir returned to his camp at Deh Gopak. On the departure of the British troops Sherpur was at once occupied by 500 Kozakdars and the Hiss Damani, a celebrated Turkmen cavalry regiment. The Bala Hissar was taken over by General Gholam Hyder Khan with one infantry regiment and 100 cavalry. The Amir received a salute of 31 guns. The city people were orderly. The customary pillocks have been established on all approaches to the city and a passport system enforced. On their withdrawal from the Khyber most of the troops returning from

THE "BOWEN" PIRACY CASE.

(Straits Times.)

Another humiliating example has been given of the incompetency, of English law and administration of justice to deal with certain phases of crime in the Far East. About two months ago a daring plot was hatched in Hongkong and this was to seize an English mail steamer on the high seas in order to obtain possession of a large amount of gold she was carrying. It was the mercy of God that every man, woman, and child on board of her, to the number of some three hundred souls, were not foully murdered and the steamer sunk, never more to be heard of. The tragedy very nearly happened, for the scheme was only discovered by a most fortunate accident just when almost on point of being put in execution. Twenty-six of the murderous miscreants engaged in it were seized and handed over to be dealt with by English law in Hongkong. They could give no account of themselves, and some of them were recognised by the Hongkong police as old criminals. There was not a shadow of doubt about their guilt and there could not be in the minds of any reasonable man. Yet we learn from the Hongkong papers that the charge against them has been dismissed by the Police Magistrate, and they have been set free to resume with impunity once more their nefarious schemes. It is no wonder that the Hongkong press cry out against this monstrous miscarriage of justice and condemn with unsparring severity the conduct of the magistrate and the action of the Executive in the case, and if there be any truth in the allegation openly made that the decision given was influenced by an opinion coming from a high quarter to the effect that the *Bowen* case was made too much of, that the poor innocent "lamb" had been badly treated throughout, and that the feeling which had been engendered concerning the case was the outcome of a lamentable prejudice of the European colonists against the Chinese as a race, then it is time that the attention of the Home Government should be promptly drawn to the administration of law and justice in Hongkong. The *China Mail* is outspoken on the subject, and in its issue of the 3rd August gives such an admirable résumé of the whole case that we cannot do better than let our readers peruse it remarks in full:—

[The *Straits Times* then produces our leading article on this subject of the 3rd ult., and proceeds:—]

We are much mistaken if our contemporary's views will not be endorsed to the letter by every man of common sense who reads them. In its issue of the next day, the *Mail* has the following paragraph regarding the action of the Hongkong Executive in the case, and we publish it because it appears to us that the same blame must equally attach in the matter to our Executive here. The twenty-six pirates embarked on board the *Bowen* from this port, and it was only reasonable to expect that our authorities should have been able to furnish some evidence or information against them or give some account of them. So far as we are aware, they knew nothing and did nothing. The Chinese Department had a grand opportunity to distinguish itself, but does not appear to have been equal to the occasion.

[Our local paragraph of the 4th ult. on the action of the Executive in the *Bowen* case is here taken, and the *Times* writer concludes as follows:—]

The *Times* in Hongkong cannot fail to tend to the great encouragement of similar exploits, and the moral to be drawn from it by the Captains and owners of steamers trading in these seas is that it will now be absolutely necessary to keep their eyes open, their powder dry, and their weapons ready, and use them without scruple or mercy, as it is worse than useless to depend upon English law to execute justice, and they are much more likely to be put on trial themselves instead of the wretches whom they may seize in the very act of plunder and murder.

A FRIENDLY LIFT.

General R. Hawley of Connecticut is a Republican candidate for Congress, and lately obtained the services of his friend Mark Twain to introduce him to the electors. The meeting was held at Elmira (N.Y.), and thus the famous humorist in part delivered himself:—"I see I am advertised to introduce the speaker of the evening, General Hawley to Connecticut; and I see it is in the report that I am to make a political speech. But I am here only to give him a character from his last place. As a pure citizen, I respect him; as a personal friend of yours, I have the warmest regard for him; as a neighbour whose vegetable garden adjoins mine, why—why, I watch him. That's nothing; we all do that with any neighbour. General Hawley keeps his promises not only in private but in public. He is an editor who believes what he writes in his own paper. He is broad-souled, generous, noble, liberal, alive to his moral and religious responsibilities. Whenever the contribution-box was passed I never knew him to take out of it a square, true, honest man in politics, and I must say he occupies a mighty lionsome position. He has never shirked a duty or backed down from any position taken in public life. He is an American of Americans, so bountiful in his character, that he never turned a tramp empty-handed from his door, but always gave him a letter of introduction to me. His trusts have been many, and never in the slightest did he prove unfaithful. Pure, honest, incorruptible—that is Joe Hawley. Such a man in politics is like a bottle of perfume in a glue factory—it may modify the stench if it doesn't destroy it. And now, in speaking thus highly of him, I haven't said any more of him than I would say of myself."

A very trustworthy authority, *Lebel's Jahresberichte*, says that up to the end of 1879, Krupp had supplied to the Chinese 150 siege guns and 270 field guns.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE STUDENTS IN AMERICA.

Speaking of the Japanese and Chinese students in America, a recent writer in *Scribner* observes that about seventy of the former are now members of a American schools and colleges. A third of the number are connected with institutions of the Western and Pacific States; and the remainder are enrolled in Eastern schools. About sixty of the whole body, however, are private students, and as such have no connection with the home government. Only nine are under the care of the Japanese Department of Education. The Japanese Commissioner of Education in America gives the following as the occupation of these nine:—

"Two of them were graduated at Boston Law School, and are studying the practice of law. One of them was graduated at Cambridge Law School, and is also studying the practice in New York. One was graduated at Columbia Law School, and got another degree from the Yale Law School, where he is studying now. Three of them were graduated at the Columbia School of Mines, and they are studying the branch by practical investigation there. Two graduated at the Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y., and are now studying practically."

The project of sending Chinese youths abroad for study was first started by Yung Wing, at Washington, who was also placed in charge of the first batch of students. This year there are one hundred and eight Chinese in America engaged in study. Much latitude is allowed in the individual choice of subjects; but each of the five professions, law, engineering, mining, the navy and the army, has some students. Remarkable on the similarity and contrast of the Japanese and Chinese pupils in America, the writer goes on to say that these are very marked. The former readily adopts European manners and dress, while the Chinese still bridle his cue, and wears his loose trousers and blouse. The latter also learns the language more rapidly and employs it with greater facility than the Japanese. Both pay the utmost deference to authority, and are models of decorum and politeness, although the Japanese belong relatively to a higher caste. In mental characteristics the contrast is less marked. In both cases memory is developed to an extent unknown in western countries; but this seems to be done at the expense of the logical faculties, "and a difficulty in conducting processes of thought of ordinary intricacy is one of the first defects which a teacher notices in their natural constitution. Intellectually, both are 'clear-sighted' rather than 'far-sighted,' and are distinguished for exactness in thought and statement." The Chinese make more advance in linguistic, the Japanese in mathematical studies. As a rule they are not addicted to the use of alcohol or tobacco. They are entirely free as to the adoption of Christianity, and many manifest much fondness for theological discussion; and their influence in their respective countries in favouring or opposing Christianity, also cannot fail to be great. *Japan Weekly Mail*.

THE FORCE AT KANDAHAR.

According to recent telegrams General Primrose had only about 5,000 men in Kandahar, yet the Bombay papers give the following as the strength of the Kandahar Field Force:—

The Kandahar Field Force under the command of General Primrose before the recent disaster consisted of nearly 11,000 men, namely, 712 artillery, 1,876 cavalry, 874 sappers and miners and 8,442 infantry. The details of the force were as follows:—

Sappers and Miners, No. 2 company Bombay, 400, No. 8 ditto 58, No. 4 ditto 91, No. 5 ditto 90. Cavalry:—2nd Sind Horse 427, 8th ditto 496, Poona Horse 454. Infantry:—E.B.R.H.A. 181, C. 2 R.H. 185, 6-11 ditto 109, 14 ditto 90, No. 1 mountain battery, Bombay, 147. Infantry:—27th Foot 707, 66th ditto 828, 1st Bombay N.I. 724, 4th ditto 606, 5th ditto 707, 10th ditto 6-1, 17th ditto 581, 19th ditto 738, 27th ditto 691, 28th ditto 728, 29th ditto 695, 30th ditto 680. Staff, &c., with the force 476.

The Bombay papers published the following as lists of Officers with General Burrows' Grenadier Column and of the Officers reported killed or missing:—

FULL LIST OF OFFICIALS.

Brigadier General Burrows.

Captain P. C. Heath, Brigadier Major.

R. B. R. Horse Artillery.

Major G. P. Blackwood, Lieut. Hector Maclean.

Capt. Ramsey Sibley, "Ed. Geo. Osborn.

Lieut. N. P. Powell, Vet. Sur. G. A. A. Oliver.

66th Regiment.

Lt. Col. Gullincher, Lieut. Fitzgerald.

Major Oliver, "O'Donnell.

Capt. Garratt, "Edwards.

"Quarry, 2nd Lieut. Lynch.

"McNeill, "Longman.

"Callaghan, "Millen.

"Pries, "Hewwood.

"Bryce, "Oliver.

"Rayner, "Bart.

"Brace, Quartermaster Jones.

"Lawson, Surgeon Major Freeman.

80th Regt. Do. N. I. (Jacob's Rifles).

Colonel Malvern, C.A., Comd.

Major Tredell, Lieut. Cole.

Lt.-Colonel Hampey, "Justice.

Captain Harrison, "Salmon.

"Smith, Surg. Kitchner.

8rd Light Cavalry.

Major Curry (Comd.), Lieut. Owen.

Capt. Wilmshurst, "Georgiegan.

"Stevens, "Relf.

"Mayne, Surg. Street.

8rd Second Horse.

Col. Malcolme (Cp), Lieut. Monteth.

Capt. Gordon, "A. M. Monteth.

Lieut. Smith, Surg. Burroughs.

1st Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.

Lt. Col. H. A. Anson, Lieut. Anlet.

Capt. H. G. Griffith, "Whitack.

"Gardner, "Walt.

Lieut. Smith, Surg. Dune.

OFFICERS KILLED OR MISSING.

Capt. Heath, Brigade Major, Capt. Rayner.

Major Blackwood, "Ed. Geo. Osborn.

Lieut. N. P. Powell, "Ed. Geo. Osborn.

"Callaghan, "Hewwood.

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CHINESE FOREIGN POLICY.

(Pail Mail Budget.)

At the present time the question of European relations with China is assuming greater importance than at any previous time, and it has become quite clear that in the immediate future Chinese politics will have to be studied with much more attention than we have hitherto devoted to them. The marvellous change which has taken place in the attitude of China herself towards Europe is in itself one of the great political features of the time. Her ambassadors have thoroughly advised the Imperial Council as to the respective standing of the various European States, and this newly acquired knowledge has been turned to good purpose in recent action. But by far the best evidence of the Chinese capacity to understand what is going on, and to appreciate her own position, is contained in the instructions of the Taungli Yamen to the Chinese Ministers abroad.

These instructions were issued in March, 1878, and very much to the point they are. They commence by claiming for China a rigid adherence to the treaties which she has signed, and stating that complaints have arisen in the main from accidents to individuals and from the incidence of taxation. As to the former, no amount of foresight can always guard against them, and the latter arises from a difference in reading the treaty. But treaties may be revised once in every ten years, and it is in reference to these revisions that the instructions are issued. Four cardinal points are named on which in the opinion of the Taungli Yamen they have hitherto failed to make the Chinese view understood. These are transit, taxation, extraterritoriality, and the "most favoured nation" clause. The opinion of the Chinese Government on these various points is put forward with a calmness, a precision, and a brevity, that would do credit to the ablest European State paper. On the point of transit inwards and outwards the remarks of the Taungli Yamen are so technical to be of much general interest, but the principles regulating certificated and uncertificated merchandise are clearly laid down. With reference to the *lokis* dues, about which there has been so much dispute between our own Government and that of China, it is plainly stated that the dues are as objectionable to Chinese merchants as they are to foreigners, and that the Chinese Government regards them as only a temporary expedient.

Independent Powers must be guided by national necessities in fixing their taxation. In these troublous times the demands on the Government are very heavy, and it is impossible to avoid having recourse to special measures. We maintain that all such matters should be left to be determined by China herself, and that the foreigner has no more right to interfere with or object to them than China would have to interfere with or criticise the action of a foreign Government in raising loans or increasing taxes.

An excellent national sentiment exceedingly well put. Besides, the foreigner can, it is pointed out, escape the *lokis* by proper precautions. No doubt China, in the conduct of the negotiations about these dues, has shown a tendency to slipshod dealing; but the subject is a difficult one, and much complicated, as the Taungli Yamen are themselves perfectly well aware, by the unauthorized actions of powerful mandarins in their own provinces. That is where most of the difficulties in China arise—the local authorities place obstacles in the way of a fair interpretation of treaty rights. When, however, the position of China is maintained more forcibly in the paragraph which deals with jurisdiction or territoriality. This is in every way so admirable that it is space permit we should quote it at length. By the treaties foreigners in China are allowed to be dealt with by their own authorities. But more than this is claimed, and foreigners interpret this privilege as meaning that they may override the Chinese regulations with impunity. To this the Taungli Yamen cannot consent. China has granted no such permission to foreigners by any treaty. Foreigners in China must obey the laws of China, only if they break them they are to be punished by their own national officials in accordance with their own national laws. Can anything be more reasonable than this? "In a word," to quote the State paper, "the true meaning of the extraterritorial clause is not that a foreigner is at liberty to break Chinese laws, but that if he offends he shall be punished by his own national officials." But, that arrangement having been made, there is another point, too; and this is that foreign Governments should take care that, foreign consuls being vested with this great authority, only good and "trustworthy" men should be appointed to these posts. Several States, however, appoint merchant-consuls, who are often quite unfit to discharge judicial functions.

Moreover, where cases requiring joint investigation occur it is neither convenient nor dignified for a Chinese official to sit on the bench with a merchant-consul, who may have been found for smuggling the day before, or who in his mercantile capacity may perhaps be personally interested in the case at issue.

That the Chinese authorities here take a very intelligent view of that which is right and proper none can dispute. We ourselves are a good deal too much in the habit of forgetting that in dealing with China we are brought in contact with a "villaged nation" which, though it is not advanced as we are, has a perfect conception of its own dignity; and in theory, at least, an admirable code of laws, especially in reference to commercial matters. Even lately, too, it has been remarkable, as in the affairs with the Portuguese at Macao, how resolute the Chinese have been in taking their stand upon treaties. Those they are willing to observe, and to explain why they have not been fully carried out. Once outside treaty law, however, and there is no more security with them than there would be with a European nation. With respect to the most favoured nation clause, the Taungli Yamen contend that as "it is difficult to distinguish between foreigners, or to say which belongs to which nationality," it is only right that the most favoured na-

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## Intimations.

## THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal, to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE *China Review*, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justly, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance. The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated in each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resume in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters, but attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as also those queries which, upon asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1879, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and entertaining Review. It is a six-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address: *China Review*, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.A.)

*Trimmer's Oriental Review* contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as a new response to a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful series a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position as regards China and its neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social conditions, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be expected from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now exceedingly cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. O. Bowring, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that 'Notes' and 'Queries' are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field of Chinese literature. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantees and securities necessary to place it on a business and editorial footing. The projectors, having their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Presses in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate distribution of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them."

## THE CHINA MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at *Four Dollars* per annum, delivered in Hongkong, or *Seven Dollars Fifty Cents* including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantees and securities necessary to place it on a business and editorial footing.

The projectors, having their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Presses in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate distribution of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—is almost limitless. It is on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other it deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,

China Mail Office.

## FREDERIC ALGAR,

COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMISSION AGENT,

11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with Newspapers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses, Papers, Correspondents, Letters, and any European Goods on London terms.

## NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

## Visitors' Column.

We have instituted an experiment in VISITORS' COLUMN, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with which we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

## List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.  
City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum.—Free.  
Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.  
The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Peddar's Wharf.  
General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's throw.  
Lawson Club and Library, Shelley St.  
Government Office, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.  
St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.  
Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.  
St. Peter's Roman Church, West Point.  
St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.  
Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.  
Sailors' Home, West Point.  
E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.  
Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c.—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.

The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

## Stores, Books, &amp;c.

General Outfitter, Hosiery, Tailor, &c.—I. N. DRISCOLL, 45 and 47, Queen's Road, by special appointment to H.E. the Governor.

Chronometers, Watches, Jewellery, Maps and Charts.—G. FALCONER & Co., Queen's Road Central.

American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MAC- EWE, PRINCE & Co.

American Newspapers and cheap Reprints, &c., choice Tobacco and Cigars.—MORRE'S VARIETY STORE, 42, Queen's Road.

Watches, Jewellery, Charts, Binoculars, Optical Instruments, Musical Instruments, &c.—JOHN NOBLE, agent for Negretti & Zambra.

Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Ammunition, and Sportsman's Requisites of all descriptions.—W.M. SCHMIDT & Co., Gun-makers, Eastern House of Deaconsfield Arcade.

## Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGISLATED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR DRIVERS, AND DRAGS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

CHAIRES and Ordinary Falloway Boats.

Half hour, 10 cts. 1 Hour, 20 cts. Three hours, 50 cts. Six hours, 70 cts. Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

## To VICTORIA FERR.

## Single Trip.

Four Coolies, 1.00  
Three Coolies, 0.75  
Two Coolies, 0.50

Return (direct or by Pak-fou-tum).

Four Coolies, 1.50  
Three Coolies, 1.20  
Two Coolies, 1.00

## To VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT).

## Single Trip.

Four Coolies, 0.50  
Three Coolies, 0.40  
Two Coolies, 0.30

Return (direct or by Pak-fou-tum).

Four Coolies, 0.85  
Three Coolies, 0.65  
Two Coolies, 0.50

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip (Peak), \$0.75 each Coolie. (12 hours) (Gap), \$0.60 each Coolie.

## Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour, 10 cts.  
Half day, 35 cts.  
Day, 50 cts.

## BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

## BOATS.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Day, 3.00

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Day, 2.00

3rd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Day, 1.75

4th Class Cargo Boat of 400 piculs, per Day, 1.50

5th Class Cargo Boat of 200 piculs, per Day, 1.00

6th Class Cargo Boat of 100 piculs, per Day, 0.50

## Sampans.

or Falloway Boats, per Day, 1.00

One Hour, 20

Half an Hour, 10

After 6 p.m., 10 cents extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevails private agreements.

## FERRY COOLIES.

## Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.

One Day, 30 cts.

Half Day, 20

Three Hours, 12

One Hour, 8

Nothing in the above Scale to effect private agreements.

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised June 23, 1880.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Newspapers, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets or papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents. The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

## Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Japan, most foreign possessions in Asia, Europe, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Brazil, Peru, Venezuela, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guyana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group.

## Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:

Letters, 10 cents per 1/2 oz.

Post Cards, 8 cents each.

Registration, 10 cents.

Books, Patterns and 2 cents per 2 oz.

Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redrafted correspondence within the Postal Union.

## Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom—

Letters, 10 cents.

Registration, 10 cents.

Newspapers, 5 cents.

Books & Patterns, 5 cents.

West Indies (Non Union), Polivia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay.

Letters, 30

Registration, 10 cents.

Newspapers, 5

Books & Patterns, 10

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters 12; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4; Via Gulf, Letters 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension, via Aden, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 5.

A small extra charge is made on delivery.

There is Registration to British W. India Islands, 10 cents. To the Bahamas and Hayti, the San Francisco route is available.

Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents.

Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

## LOCAL POSTAGE.

Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, 10 cents.

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## Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Peking, Singapore, Penang, &c., &c. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCELS, CONTAINING NO LETTERS, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as handboxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case of other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of registration will secure the sender against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probable about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or not, can be received for postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.

Patterns to British Office, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but, notwithstanding, it will be prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dilatory or negligence of any person in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, hand-some bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

## Money Order Regulations.

1. Money Orders are exchanged with the United Kingdom, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Port Darwin, the Straits Settlements, Western Australia, and (except at Shanghai) also the Japanese Empire. Hongkong also issues orders on Shanghai, and vice versa.

2—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps, subject to a charge of one per cent. for cashing letters.

3—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order\* is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied by the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by post opportunity, with a receipt for the latter. If it should be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

4—No order must exceed \$10, or \$50, or include any fraction of a penny, nor will more than two orders be issued to the same person, in favour of the same payee, by the same mail. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrives.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.

Up to £20, 18 cents.

" £20 to £30, 30 "

" £30 to £50, 50 "

" £50 to £100, 70 "

Local and Intercolonial Orders.

Up to \$25 or £25, 25 cents.

\$50 or £50, 50 "

8—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong and Shanghai.

6—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be passed only to the person named, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7—No order can be paid till the Payee has signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessarily for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

\* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

+ Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent. premium in all cases. A fixed rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusives of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the Lody of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section. 1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.  
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.  
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.  
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.